

1904, art. 71, sec. 4. 1888, art. 71, sec. 4. 1860, art. 70, sec. 4.  
1780, ch. 24, sec. 17.

4. If any ordinary or inn keeper shall harbor, entertain or sell any liquor to any apprentice without license in writing from his master, he shall for every offense forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

As to apprentices, see art. 6.

Ibid. sec. 5. 1888, art. 71, sec. 5. 1860, art. 70, sec. 5. 1854. ch. 323, sec. 1.

5. Any ordinary or inn keeper in any city or town, having a population of more than five hundred inhabitants, who shall provide an iron safe or other secure depository for the keeping of the money, jewelry and plate belonging to his guests, and who shall take charge for safe keeping of such money, jewelry and plate shall be liable for the full value of the same if lost or stolen while thus in his charge; to be recovered before a justice of the peace if such value does not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and if over that sum by action of *assumpsit* in any court having jurisdiction, unless the loss occurred through fire proved to have happened without any negligence upon the part of himself or his agent.

See notes to sec. 6.

Ibid. sec. 6. 1888, art. 71, sec. 6. 1860, art. 70, sec. 6. 1854, ch. 323,  
secs. 2, 3.

6. If any ordinary or inn keeper referred to in the preceding section shall cause written or printed notices to be put in his chambers and other conspicuous places about his house notifying his guests of the purport of the preceding section and requesting them to deposit their money and plate with him or his agent to be designated by such notice, then he shall not be responsible for the loss by robbery or otherwise; provided, such ordinary or inn keeper can prove that he has complied with the provisions of this and the preceding section, unless such loss occurred from collusion or positive negligence on the part of such ordinary or inn keeper or his agent.

This section has no application to property such as a watch guard, and pocketbook containing money not more than sufficient for traveling expenses. etc. The question whether the money was more than sufficient for the above purpose, is for the jury. *Maltby v. Chapman*, 25 Md. 316; *Treiber v. Burrows*, 27 Md. 148.

This section held to have no application to a loss happening before its adoption. *Pettigrew v. Barnum*, 11 Md. 444.

Ibid. sec. 7. 1898, ch. 217, sec. 7.

7. For the price or value of any food or accommodation furnished to any person at any hotel, boarding house, inn or ordinary in this State, the proprietor or keeper of such hotel, inn or ordinary shall have a lien upon all baggage and other property belonging to or under the control of such person and in such hotel, boarding house, inn or ordinary and may keep possession of the same until the price or value of such food or accommodation shall have been fully paid, whether then due or to become due; and for the purpose of col-